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ABSTRACT

This report includes state-by-state summaries of 1994 legislation pertaining to Native American issues. Of 344 bills introduced in the state legislatures in 1994, 92 were enacted and 20 are still pending. Major issues addressed in 1994 legislation included Native American education; history, language, and culture preservation; sovereignty; law enforcement and jurisdiction; land rights; tribal gaming; health and human services; water and fishing rights; taxation of tribal property; state-tribal relations; Native American affairs groups; sacred burial site preservation; housing authority; appropriations (general); economic and natural resource development; and tribal status recognition. Appendices include an overview of all bills proposed in each state, a list of Native American state legislators, a list of federally recognized tribes of each state, and Native American population by state. (LP)

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1994 State Legislation on Native American Issues

By

Kimberly A. Morin

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About the Author

This report was compiled and written by Kimberly A. Morin, a participant in the Council of Energy Resource Tribes' (CERT) summer internship program working at the National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, Colorado. The CERT program offers undergraduate and graduate students a chance to spend a summer with a host company working on Native American issues, often on a project in their own field of study. This report on 1994 state-tribal legislation was Kimberly's main project during the course of her internship. She is studying geological engineering at the Colorado School of Mines. Her work was supervised and reviewed by James B. Reed, a program principal in the Energy, Science and Natural Resources Division at NCSL. Judy Zelio, a senior policy specialist at NCSL, provided the list of Native American legislators for the report.

Introduction

The idea of Indian tribal sovereignty has and continues to be confusing to most citizens of the United States. The term "sovereign" means to be completely self-governing and independent in foreign affairs. Although Native American tribes in this country are sovereign entities, the members of those tribes are also citizens of the United States of America and entitled to all the privileges associated with citizenship. Where this dual citizenship creates a problem is in dealing with the states in which the tribal lands are located. The states basically have no power over the tribal governmental entities, but they do have power and responsibility over individual members of the tribe. Because of these confusing and often conflicting powers and duties of the states and tribes, a great deal of legislation is proposed in the states to clarify and improve the relationship and preserve the rights of the states, the tribes, and the people of both.

Three hundred and forty-four bills were introduced in the state legislatures in 1994. Ninety-two of those acts were enacted and 20 are still pending. Hawaii, New Mexico and Minnesota considered the most Native American legislation, examining 84, 61, and 31 bills respectively. Major issues addressed by many of the states include tribal gaming; the preservation of sacred human burial sites; improvements in tribal education and retention programs; and the incorporation of American Indian language, history, and culture programs into all school systems. Several states also examined legislation concerning reservation matters of taxation, housing, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and requests for funding for many tribal improvement and education projects.

Included in this report are state-by-state summaries of 1994 legislation pertaining to Native American affairs, an appendix of all the bills proposed in each state, an appendix listing Native American state legislators, an appendix listing all the federally recognized tribes of each state and a listing of the Native American population by state. Table 1 shows the number of bills introduced in the states in various issues areas.

Table 1

Tribal Issues Addressed by the State Legislatures in 1994
Number of introduced bills by issue area

Native Education	52	Taxation of Tribal Property	17
History/Language/Culture Preservation	43	State-Tribal Relations	14
Sovereignty	34	Native American Affairs Groups	14
Law Enforcement/Jurisdiction	29	Sacred Burial Site Preservation	13
Land Rights	28	Housing Authority	12
Tribal Gaming	26	Appropriations (General)	12
Health/Human Services	20	Economic/Natural Resource Development	7
Water/Fishing Rights	17	Tribal Status Recognition	6

1994 State Legislation

Alabama

The 1994 legislature examined a bill to clarify and confirm the sovereign relationship between Alabama and the Choctaw Indians. It reaffirmed all federal and state acts and judicial decisions relating to the Choctaw Indians in the state and made all state and county agencies subject to those acts and decisions. This bill died on the Senate calendar.

Alaska

Alaska is unique in that it does not have tribes, but rather it has native corporations. Seven bills were proposed during this session that addressed issues of the corporations. One bill was signed by the governor dealing with the reinstatement of native corporations that had been involuntarily dissolved. It restores the rights, privileges, liabilities, and obligations relevant to a functioning corporation.

Included in the six bills that failed to pass were Senate and House companion bills that would have allowed noncumulative voting by the shareholders of the Native corporations under certain provisions. Two other bills identified the importance of native language, history, and culture programs in the educational system of Alaska. They proposed implementing native education programs that were locally relevant to an area to promote the preservation of native history and traditions.

The remaining two bills incorporate the issues of taxation and shareholders' rights. Shares of stock in native corporations would have been exempt from state and local taxation under provisions of HB 73. Finally, HB 501 would have given shareholders of the corporations the right to petition or mandate a vote concerning a matter of the corporation and established the process to do so.

Arizona

One House and one Senate memorial were adopted by the Legislature. The House memorial urged the United States Postal Commission to commemorate former vice president Charles Curtis with a postage stamp. It praises him for his dedication and service to the country and recognizes him as the first United States Senator of Native American descent. The Senate memorial requests the president of the United States and Congress to instruct the Indian Health Services Agency to fund the construction of the Dilkon Health Center and acknowledges the preparation for and need of the health center for the community.

Another bill that passed set the procedure and regulations for extradition of Indians by the state from tribal jurisdiction and by the tribe for Indians under state jurisdiction. A study committee on the taxation of non-Indian owned lands on tribal territory was formed. It is made up of 16 members representing state and tribal governments as well as the private sector. The committee's duty is to examine the effects of taxation on the non-tribally owned property in addition to the laws, policies, and economic impacts of such taxation. The formation of this committee was proposed in two separate pieces of legislation.

A Senate concurrent resolution was proposed to repeal a section of the Arizona Statutes pertaining to gaming activities. Both a House and Senate bill were also proposed on the issue of tribal gaming. One aspect of the bills was to incorporate charitable casino style gaming in the definition of legal gambling and another aspect allowed the governor to negotiate and implement gaming compacts with tribes. It also established a screening and evaluation process for gaming license applicants. The House and Senate bills each became law.

Bills that were not enacted would have repealed most of the 1993 act prohibiting casino gambling on Indian reservations as well as repealing the jurisdiction for enforcing anti-pollution laws on tribal territory. Other pieces of legislation that did not pass addressed using publication funds of the Indian Affairs Commission to commission its workshops and conferences, appropriating money for the San Carlos Apache Tribe for a water rights settlement, and allocating funds to the Navajo Nation. The funds allotted to the Navajo Nation were appropriated to the Department of Economic Security for the Oak Springs and Pine Springs facilities and other programs, to the Division of Emergency Management in the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs for tribal emergencies, to the

Arizona Veterans' Service Commission for a cemetery, and to the Department of Water Resources for irrigation projects. All the funds allocated for these projects were to be matched by contributions from the Tribe.

Two Senate concurrent memorials that were not adopted requested Congress to fund crime prevention programs for Indian tribes and requested a promise from the president of the United States and Congress that the Indian Health Service Agencies would meet the health needs of the tribes.

California

The Legislature in California meets throughout the calendar year. As of August 9, 1994, six bills concerning American Indian affairs were being debated. AB 861, which was first introduced during the 1993 session, died in committee. It would have terminated the Native American Heritage Commission and would have reestablished rules and penalties for the use or destruction of sacred Native American sites. It stated that anyone unlawfully tampering with, possessing, or attempting to sell Native American artifacts or human remains was committing a felony punishable by state imprisonment. Moreover, it condemned any interference with the exercise of Native American religion as allowed in the state and federal constitutions.

AB 3775 and its companion bill SB 2009 nominated the governor as the state officer in charge of negotiating state-tribal gaming compacts. They would require the governor to present any proposed compacts to the Joint Committee on Rules for assignment to an appropriate committee and then to consider any comments that committee might have before executing the compact. Another bill is pending in committee that would repeal the Gaming Registration Act and implement the Gambling Control Act. It creates the Division of Gambling Control and the California Gambling Control Commission, which would be in charge of regulating legal gambling in the state.

The fifth bill debated by the Legislature dealt with interstate school attendance compacts. It empowered the Superintendent of Public Instruction to initiate compacts with bordering states that include reservation lands that are, in part, located within the state of California. These compacts would allow students to attend a school located in the bordering state and also set provisions, exceptions, and execution of the compacts. It is currently pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Finally, a bill was introduced recognizing the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation as a historic tribe of the state and urging the president of the United States and Congress to do the same.

Connecticut

Ten bills and resolutions were considered in the state of Connecticut, only one of which passed. It allows the Legislature to approve or reject compacts set up by the governor with an Indian tribe or another state. Within 10 days of the execution of the compact, the House and Senate are required to meet in general assembly and either reject the compact with a majority vote in either house or may accept it by a majority vote in both houses. This bill was vetoed by the governor but was overridden by the Senate and the House and became a public law.

The other Senate bill introduced in this session dealt with the allotment of the Mashantucket Pequot funds. It would have set up the fund allocation process and would have allotted some funds to the Department of Economic Development for use in economic development programs.

The other bills considered identified a number of important matters: establishing a task force on Native American affairs, privileges and limitations associated with state-tribal compacts, and tribal law enforcement and judicial rights. The task force would have reevaluated the duties and funding of the Indian Affairs Council and studied any other matters pertaining to American Indians that may have surfaced. The defendant in Native American land claim cases could have pleaded the statute of limitations if HB 5842 had passed. Another bill relating to Indian land claims stated that tribes had to waive all claims against the state or any property owner before entering into a compact or agreement with the state.

A bill that failed would have allowed the governor to negotiate agreements with a federally recognized tribe in order to set up criminal and civil jurisdictional authority of both the state and the tribe on the reservation. Another House bill would have required the governor to study the impact of the compacts on the affected municipalities and Indian lands, taking into consideration such issues as taxation, education, transportation, public safety, and economic development. Still another House bill would have set aside money for the municipalities to respond to

the federal government concerning a tribe's application for land in trust status.

Two joint resolutions were likewise proposed in Connecticut. One specified that a provision for compensation of municipalities that encompass Indian lands used for gaming should be incorporated into every proposal the governor prepares for the state. The compensation would have been for municipal tax revenue loss and other costs incurred by the gambling activities. The other asked the president of the United States and Congress to require the Department of the Interior to consider the impact on communities of the acquisition of land in trust status for a tribe before making any decisions concerning those applications. It requested that they consider the effect on municipal taxation, public safety, roads and highways, environmental concerns, education, and the overall quality of life of those in the community.

Florida

None of the bills relating to Native American issues in the Florida legislature passed. HB 1493 and its companion bill, SB 1220, specified July 1, 1994 as the date on which the current Creek Indian Council members' terms shall expire. It requested the governor to appoint 15 new members, eight to serve until January 3, 1995, and seven to serve until January 1, 1997, to the Council.

Another piece of legislation examined in 1994 addressed changing the election process for the Indian Trace Community Development District's Board of Supervisors. It established the first Tuesday in November as election day. Four-year terms were created with biannual elections starting in November of 1996. It assigned group numbers to the positions and decided which positions would be voted upon in which years. The third House bill presented during this session dealt with tribal access to criminal history records for purposes of tribal criminal investigations. It would have allowed access to records for background checks mandatory for employment by tribal education programs, daycare programs, law enforcement agencies, tribal government, and anyone having financial interest in or employed by a tribal gaming enterprise.

SB 264 would have provided for a written statement of qualification as a Native American in adoption cases. However, this bill, as well as SB 270, SB 506, and SB 2378, died, and a study commission on adoption was formed to review and evaluate adoption regulations and procedures. Before February 1, 1995, the commission must report its findings and suggestions to the governor, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court of Florida. The final bill considered by the Legislature proposed provisions and regulations for the operation of a pari-mutuel gaming facility on a Florida Indian reservation.

Georgia

None of the bills relating to Native American issues passed in the Georgia legislature. A bill to allow state recognition of the Southern Band of Cherokees and Creeks failed in the Senate Special Judiciary Committee; its companion House bill died in the Natural Resources and Environment Committee . The other Senate bill introduced would have created a tribal housing authority and set its duties and terms of office.

The remaining two House bills dealt with American Indian burial artifacts and sites. One specified the punishment for the removal of objects from the burial sites or other disturbance to the site. The other bill transfered the duties concerning American Indians from the Secretary of State and the Department of Archives and History to the Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Council on American Indian Concerns respectively. It also assigned duties to each party in dealing with Native American affairs.

Hawaii

Hawaiian natives are attempting to take back control of ancestral lands; one way this is being accomplished is through legislation addressing Native issues. Although no House or Senate bills were enacted in Hawaii, several resolutions were approved by the Legislature.

Two resolutions were passed which dealt with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. One asks the office to examine and improve the early childhood education system and the child care agencies serving native Hawaiians. Another urges trusts and foundations benefitting native Hawaiians to work more closely with the office to better serve its people.

Legislation was also adopted that addressed the incorporation or improvement of Native education programs in the state school systems. One requests the University of Hawaii to establish a Department of Hawaiian Studies and mandate a course in Hawaiian studies for graduation. Other resolutions

which were accepted dealt with the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and the state's trade policy.

A great number of bills presented in the Legislature failed. Issues addressed by those bills include the right of self determination, native land and water rights; traditional ceremonies on public lands; preservation of native Hawaiian language, art, and culture; and several aspects of native education.

Idaho

An act providing residency status for members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and the Kootenai Tribe for state college and university tuition exemptions was signed by the governor on March 21, 1994. A Senate concurrent resolution allowing the state of Idaho and tribes within that state to enter into compacts to share lottery revenues from reservation sales was adopted by the Legislature in this session. However, a House bill addressing the issue of lottery revenues on tribal lands did not pass.

Other acts which were not enacted would have provided tax exemptions for sales on specified tribal lands by tribally owned businesses; transferred civil and criminal jurisdiction over motor vehicle use on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the federal government; and added a non-voting, governor-appointed tribal representative to the Idaho Fish and Game Commission as an advisory member. Companion House and Senate resolutions to approve a sales tax exemption compact between the Kootenai Tribe and the state of Idaho were also not adopted.

Indiana

When the Legislature met in 1994, only one House bill concerning American Indians was discussed. The bill addressed the application of out-of-state teaching service to the teachers' retirement fund in Indiana. It incorporated service at an educational facility, overseen or run by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the definition of out-of-state service. This piece of legislation, however, did not allow credit for service as a teacher in an Indian school by the Department of the Interior before January 1, 1954, and it died in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Iowa

An act pertaining to tribal gaming employee information passed the Senate but died in the House Judiciary and Law Enforcement Committee. This bill would have allowed tribal officials, tribal gaming commission members, and tribal regulatory agency members of federally recognized tribes to access employee background investigation data if the information was used for tribal gaming investigations and the tribe had laws or regulations that maintain the confidentiality of the employee information obtained.

Kansas

HB 2142, first introduced in the 1993 session, was killed on January 14, 1994, by the House Committee on Federal and State Affairs. This bill provided definitions of several gaming terms, clarified what constitutes Indian gaming activities, authorized the governor to negotiate gaming compacts with tribes of the state of Kansas, and designated the Kansas lottery as the state gaming agency. Furthermore, it charged the state gaming agency with the duties of implementation, administration, and enforcement of the compacts.

Maine

The Legislature enacted a law which establishes the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission as part of the Maine Indian Claims Settlement. Also passed was an act amending the Passamaquoddy Tribe's territory. The act allots up to 100 acres of approved land in the City of Calais for the tribe, if the acquisition is confirmed by the city's legislative body and a gaming compact is agreed upon by the tribe and the state or if a court orders the state to negotiate .

The three bills that failed would have set rules for a gaming license for the Passamaquoddy Tribe to construct, own, and operate a casino in the City of Calais. Additionally, the bills would set up an excise tax to fund regulatory costs, law enforcement, infrastructure improvements and regional development.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts legislative session runs throughout the year; therefore, some Native American legislation is still pending in committees. One such piece of legislation would allow teachers who worked for VISTA or the Indian Bureau to apply that time as credible service in the teachers' retirement system. Another would empower the Deputy Commissioner of Capital Planning to obtain lands in the city of

Quincy and the town of Milton. These lands are to be obtained either through eminent domain or by purchase of the land and will be used for the purpose of reservations and preservation of open space. In addition, it sets up the process of payment for the property acquired.
One bill concerning American Indian affairs presented during this session was placed into a House study order. It mandated a majority vote in both houses for tribal gaming compacts to be implemented and was placed in a study order for the Government Regulations Committee to examine. SB 503 was redrafted as SB 1684 and is currently in committee. It would create Indian housing authorities for the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Nipmuc Tribe to carry out low income housing projects for Native Americans. It establishes the governor as the liaison between the state and the housing authority and federal government, sets the areas of operation for each party, and creates the duties of those parties.

Two other pieces of legislation introduced during the 1994 legislative session have been placed in the Senate calendar for the next legislative session. They address exempting Indian housing authorities from environmental permitting and compliance fees and designating a section of State Highway Route 2 as the Gateway to the Mohawk Trail and erecting a marker.

Michigan

A resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives during the 1994 legislative session. The resolution acknowledges the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, also known as the Cheboygan Band, as a Michigan historic Indian tribe and realizes the tribe's importance in the history and culture of the state. It requests the United States Congress to reaffirm the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians' status as a federally recognized tribe, thereby providing them with the same services as those available to all federally recognized tribes.

The other piece of legislation presented during this session set the minimum requirements for employment of law enforcement officers of an Indian tribe in the state. It sets up police officer certification under the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council Act of 1965 for tribal law officers in certain situations. These situations include deputization by the sheriff of a county in which the trust lands of the tribe employing the officer are located or that border the trust lands; appointment by an authorized state, city, township, charter township, or village as a police officer; or if the deputization or appointment is made pursuant to a self-determination contract. This legislation was enacted on June 12, 1994.

Minnesota

Many of the bills introduced in the Minnesota legislature have companion bills or are combined in Senate or House files with other pieces of related legislation for a committee to examine. A total of 31 bills, including companion bills, relating to American Indians were presented in the 1994 legislative session. Twenty-two of these bills were incorporated into eight files which became public law.

The first of those amended the law providing loans for Indian housing projects to disregard household income in their review and determination of a loan application. The second guaranteed any individual or government agency the right to file charges against persons disturbing burial sites within a two-year limitations period. The incorporation of American Indian tribal governments into the definition of municipality for the purposes of state fire aid programs was adopted in another piece of legislation. The fourth bill that was passed defined American Indian as a person "who is a member of an Indian tribe." This definition was used in the determination of an American Indian for tribally licensed program's eligibility for medical health care grants. Another set of companion bills that became law concerns individuals, estates, trusts, and corporations claiming the Indian employment credit. It negates salary expenses, not allowed because of the claims, from federal income tax returns.

An act providing the Minnesota Historical Society with funds to construct an American Indian history center and museum at an institution of post secondary education was also passed. It will allow the State to sell bonds for up to $2 million for the project if those funds are matched by $500,000 in nonpublic sources.

The next file contains three sets of companion bills dealing with Native American issues. One authorizes the Indian Affairs Council to nominate the state archaeologist, supervise his/her actions, and receive funds for those purposes. It also specifies the duties of the state archaeologist as a state agent responsible for the enforcement of the Field Archaeology Act. Another pair of bills in this file administers $300,000 to the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission. The funds are to

help offset the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's expenses associated with hosting the 1995 Indigenous Games and are available for use only if matched by other non-public sources. The final Native American legislation in this file mandates the electric public utility company with overhead power lines in Indian Mounds Park in St. Paul to remove, relocate, or bury its power lines.

The last file enacted included two companion bill sets. The first requests the State Board of Teaching to decide whether to incorporate the study of anthropology, specifically the study of indigenous people of the Midwest and the Minnesota area in precolonial times, into the curriculum for preparing beginning social studies teachers. The curriculum of the teacher preparation program would include components of American Indian language, history, and culture. It also requires the Board of Teaching to develop learner outcomes on the language and tradition programs for graduates, in conjunction with Indian groups of the state. The second allows eleventh and twelfth grade students attending tribal contract or grant schools to apply and be eligible for post-secondary enrollment options program aid.

Bills that did not pass would have given the Indian Affairs Council the authority and funding to hire or contract with a professional archaeologist for the study and retrieval of Indian burial lands, funded investigations and background checks conducted under Indian gambling compacts, created an Indian elders position for the Minnesota Board on Aging, and established the Fond du Lac Community College in Cloquet to work with the tribal representatives in serving the education needs of Native Americans.

Finally, a companion bill set that was rolled into HF 3210 was vetoed by the governor. It would have allowed for the establishment of a 40-bed facility to house chronic stage chemically dependent American Indians as part of the comprehensive services plan for homeless American Indian people. It would have been established in coordination with affected neighborhood groups.

Mississippi

Four bills were examined by the Legislature and none of them were enacted. An act failed which would have created a committee to evaluate the practicality of using a room in the New Capitol Improvements Complex to exhibit state contributions made by Native and African Americans to educate the people of the state about these traditions and cultures. It formed a six-member bipartisan committee to study and report on the feasibility of such a project. Other legislation that did not pass included removing Chickasaw school fund appropriations from the provisions for local revenue sources in equity funding of students.

Only one Senate bill during this session addressed Native American affairs and it was not enacted. It would have granted credit towards public employees' retirement for persons who taught at a tribal school on the Choctaw Reservation under specific certification and compensation regulations. A House concurrent resolution dealing with state-tribal gaming compact negotiations was not adopted by the Legislature either. It would have suspended deadlines for the drafting, examination and execution of state-tribal compacts.

Missouri

Two House bills, neither of which passed, were presented in the Missouri legislature. One would have provided jurisdiction over and proper procedure for dealing with unmarked human burial sites. It established local law enforcement jurisdiction over remains that may have been involved in a legal investigation and state historic preservation responsibility otherwise. The bill set forth the procedure for trying to locate persons who can establish lineage from the individual whose remains are disturbed. If this process does not produce any results, the state historic preservation officer can investigate whether the remains have ethnic affinity or are of scientific importance. Finally, this bill would have set penalties for defacing, removing, or otherwise disturbing any unmarked human burial sites.

The second bill created the Missouri Indian Affairs Commission, a nine member, governor appointed commission, to serve as a liaison between the Indian people and the tribal, state, and federal government agencies. It established the length of terms; work requirements in terms of reports and research projects; and the goal of the commission to promote unity, purpose and understanding among the American Indian people in Missouri.

Nebraska

Five legislative bills and resolutions concerning Native American affairs were presented in Nebraska. An act allotting $101,000 for purposes of law

enforcement and jail operations for the benefit of American Indians was enacted. These funds are available for use by any county with federal government land held in trust for Indian people and will be equally divided between the areas of law enforcement and jail operations.

A bill establishing tribal government jurisdiction over wildlife resources on all reservation lands was postponed indefinitely in committee. It would have allowed the tribal government to set up its own regulatory and penalty provisions with respect to wildlife resources. However, the Government, Military and Veterans Affairs Committee of the Legislature will conduct an interim study on the sufficiency of the game and wildlife law enforcement provisions in several different situations. These include a study of non-Indian, nontribally owned lands on a reservation; of those same lands with which the state has no jurisdictional agreement, and of reservation lands in other states that have adopted policies concerning game and wildlife law jurisdiction. The committee will then propose ways to improve the game and wildlife law enforcement on reservations in the state.

Two other interim study resolutions were proposed. The Education Committee will to study the need for a teacher preparation requirement of coursework on the history and traditions of American Indians and the tribes of Nebraska. The remaining study is over tribal gaming in the state and will be handled by the General Affairs Committee. Its goal is to assess the economic and social impact of gaming on the reservation and bordering communities, to examine the rights of the tribes regarding gaming, and to determine the amount of community support for such activities.

New Hampshire

A House Joint Resolution was adopted requesting the president of the United States and Congress to ask France to return the remains of certain Native Americans that were exhumed by Dr. Peter P. Woodbury and Dr. Freeman Riddle in 1821 and sent to the Museum of Natural History in Paris. It restated the possibility that part of the remains found were those of the great Chief Passaconaway, Sagamore of Penacook and praises the important contributions he made in creating strong tribal government and peace among all people. It also addressed the law which requires Native American remains to be removed from display and reburied, therefore urging the federal government to solicit the remains from France.

New Jersey

Designating the fourth Friday in September as Native American Day was proposed by Senate Joint Resolution 13. This pending resolution expresses the state's appreciation of the contributions made by Native Americans in its history; therefore, setting aside that day to honor and observe those contributions.

AB 1134 and its counterpart SB 398 deal with the formation of the New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs. This commission would consist of the secretary of state and six bipartisan, public members appointed by the governor. It sets a two-year term length and mandates quarterly commission meetings. Some of the duties of the New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs include implementing American Indian history and culture programs, serving as a resource center to the public on Native American heritage, assisting Indian groups in obtaining recognition from state and federal governments, and acting as a liaison between tribal, state and federal governments and cultural institutions. The commission members would not receive a salary but would receive compensation for expenses incurred from work for the commission.

All three of these pieces of legislation introduced in the 1994 New Jersey session are still pending. They are currently in the Senate State Government Committee.

New Mexico

The New Mexico Legislature examined more Native American legislation than any other state in 1994. A law was enacted creating a dual taxation task force and determining its membership terms, duties, and funding available to perform those duties. Another act that became law deals with providing funds to coordinate and update the DWI process among the local, state and tribal governmental agencies.

Several House memorials were adopted by the state. They include requests to the president of the United States and Congress for funding for projects such as an elementary school on the Mescalero Apache reservation, an agricultural science center on the Jicarilla Apache reservation, a new campus for the Institute of American Indian Arts, economic development on tribal lands, and for funding of tribal public safety programs. They also include requests for statewide recognition and support of

the Native American election information program, for inclusion of tribal health care provisions in federal and state health care reform bills, for complete compliance of all federal agencies with the provisions of the Treaty of 1868, and for an intergovernmental accord strengthening state tribal relationships.

Although no Senate bills were passed by the Legislature, several Senate memorials were adopted. One urges the president of the United States and Congress to allocate money for the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and for canal operations. Another memorial asks the federal, state, and tribal agencies to share their health care services in order to better serve all the needs of the citizens of New Mexico. The third memorial adopted requests the coordination of the state's and Navajo Nation's election days and polling places in order to accommodate more people and therefore promote greater voter participation in both.

Sixteen Senate bills concerning Native American affairs failed in the Legislature. Many of the bills were soliciting state funding for various tribal programs and projects. They include a water system for the Pueblo of Zuni, economic development activities among tribes of the state, a senior citizen meal center for the Navajo Red Rock Chapter, Indian mental health services, and development of a plan for the Eight Northern Pueblo Council. Money was also requested for tribal education needs such as recruitment and retention of Native Americans at the University of New Mexico, state agency internship opportunities, two liaison positions between the state education system and that of the individual tribes, and overall improvements to the tribal education system.

Funding of tribal projects was also the focus of several House bills which were not enacted. Requests for financial support of the Navajo emergency management service, medical investigations of deaths on tribal lands, home improvements, technical assistance services, implementation of a tourism and economic development feasibility study of Sheep Springs community, and American Indian retention programs at New Mexico institutions of post secondary education.

New York

The New York Legislature meets throughout the year; only two bills addressing Native American issues have become law to date. One allows banks and trust companies the same extent of service authorized for national banks in relation to collateral to secure tribal deposits. The other allows eligible Native American students in post secondary education to receive financial assistance when their schooling extends beyond the normal period of study.

Two bills concerning American Indians are currently pending in the Assembly Codes Committee. The first bill empowers the police force of the Seneca Nation of Indians to make arrests for state law violations and then deliver the defendant into the custody of a state police officer; the second bill grants those same powers to the police officers of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York.

An act allocating a portion of the excess community services block grant funds of the state to Indian tribes and tribal organizations is still in its original committee. Other legislation that is pending in committee deals with more stringent regulations and care over Indian burial grounds and artifacts and addresses using an affidavit, signed by the chief of the Ramapough Mountain Tribe acknowledging membership in the tribe, as proof to correct a state birth certificate.

Oklahoma

Nine pieces of legislation pertaining to Native Americans were introduced in the Legislature. SB 746 adds two non-voting members to the Indian Affairs Commission and modifies its annual meeting schedule and membership. It also creates the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority of Oklahoma and authorizes it to construct, maintain, repair, and operate a Native American cultural center, museum and theme park. The legislation contains provisions for the issuance of revenue bonds and for carrying liability insurance, as well as providing membership terms and employee compensation. It was approved by the governor on June 11, 1994.

Two House bills were enacted during this legislative session. The first bill addressed the issue of custody, foster care and adoptive care of Indian children. It requires the Department of Human Services to use the services of the Indian child's tribe and sets definite requirements and conditions relating to time periods and proper notification of the parties involved in adoption proceedings. The second piece of House legislation that was enacted amended Section 77 of Enrolled Senate Bill 896, which relates to the Indian Affairs

Commission's appropriation from the state treasury to perform its duties. HB 2737 changes the allotment of monies from $182,056 to $172,262.

House bills that did not pass included making the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation responsible for monitoring and overseeing compacts pertaining to Indian gaming, reporting of tribal member vehicle registrations to the Oklahoma Tax Commission, appropriating $1,194 to the Indian Affairs Commission for personal services and $177,047 to function, as well as providing duties, employee compensation, and budgetary limitations for the commission. Senate measures that failed contained penalty and interest waivers by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission for an employer which is a federally recognized tribe or nation, and providing reinstatement and compensation to tribes regardless of delinquent contributions.

Pennsylvania

The legislature in Pennsylvania is in session all year. Senate Bill 1636 is the only piece of legislation presented so far that relates to American Indians. This bill explicitly defines Indian organizations and Native American tribes indigenous to Pennsylvania It sets up the process by which a group could petition for formal recognition as an indigenous tribe of the state or for certification as an American Indian institution. Furthermore, it confers powers and assigns duties to the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission in its reviewing of petitions for formal recognition or certification and delivery of their recommendation to the governor. Finally, this piece of legislation sets up the appeals process for the decisions made by the commission. It is currently pending in the Senate State Government Committee.

Rhode Island

Three resolutions were introduced in the 1994 legislative session in Rhode Island. The first requested the United States Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., and the Acting Chief, Division of Trust Services at the Eastern Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to mandate compliance with all state and local laws by any entity which obtains federal land and requests "trust status." This resolution included Indian tribes and encompasses such issues as comprehensive land use plans and zoning laws and ordinances.

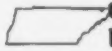
The other House resolution (8190) never made it out of the Committee on Finance; however, its companion bill, SR 2911, was enacted on February 17, 1994. These resolutions request the federal court of appeals to quickly make decision on the Rhode Island appeal of the district court decision which upheld the Narragansett Nation's right, as a sovereign entity, to construct and operate a casino.

South Dakota

Three acts were passed in the South Dakota legislature. The first of these acts appropriates $50,000 to the Board of Regents to fund the state Indian scholarship program. The second defines the terms "Indian" and "Indian handcrafted" for use in monitoring the authenticity of Indian arts and craft sales. The third act designates two working holidays in the state as well as setting aside funds to be used as memorial education grants for Native American students under specific terms. The working holidays designated by this act are Little Big Horn Recognition Day on June 25th and Wounded Knee Day of Reflection on December 29th.

One bill presented in this session failed to pass the House. It would have provided tuition waivers for members of Indian tribes of the state who were accepted into the University of South Dakota's school of law. The final bill introduced in the 1994 session that dealt with Native American affairs failed in the House State Affairs Committee. This bill reaffirmed the sovereignty of the tribes and the states and would have worked to improve the government to government relations of those sovereign entities. It would have established a stronger network and working relationship between the parties to deal with issues facing them both.

Tennessee



Five companion bill sets were examined by the Tennessee legislature, four of which became law. The first set requires placement of a "Native American Indian" box or blank on employment forms, education applications, or other documents requesting or demanding specification of ethnic origin. The second grants Native Americans eligibility for minority scholarships, grants and other benefits at any school system in the state. The third set of bills enacted designates the fourth Monday in September as American Indian Day and urges state and local participation in its celebration and observation. The final pair of companion bills permits the creation and use of Native American Indian cultural license plates as long as they meet state rules and regulations.

The bills not passed would have authorized the formation of a housing authority for Native Americans and set forth its duties and terms of office.

Utah

Three House bills were considered during the 1994 legislative session in Utah. A bill that dealt with the expenses of the Utah Navajo Trust Fund Board was enacted. It amended sections of Utah law to allow certain expenditures from the trust fund. The trust administrator may now apportion trust monies for per diem and expense reimbursement to the members of the Dineh Committee.

A health bill, proposed to amend the law that prohibits smoking in public places, did not pass. Its aim was to allow Native Americans involved in a religious ceremony of the tribe to smoke tobacco in their traditional pipe. Another bill that failed related to public education in the state. It would have held the State Board of Education responsible for the education of all persons under the age of 21 who were in the custody of an agency of a federally recognized Indian tribe. The Legislature would have been required to establish an education budget for the youth and the Board of Education would have appointed a coordinating council to set up the education program.

Virginia

A House Joint Resolution was adopted requesting the United States Congress to grant federal recognition to seven American Indian tribes in Virginia. The Chickahominy; the Chickahominy, Eastern Division; the Upper Mattaponi; the Rappahannock; the Pamunkey; the Nansemond; and the Monacan tribes have each been acknowledged by the Virginia Council on Indians and want greater autonomy and local authority to take care of their own affairs, as well as preserving their tribal cultures. Therefore, the Virginia House requested federal recognition status for these seven tribes in the state.

An act placing the Council on Indians under the direction of the Secretary of Health and Human Resources was approved on April 11, 1994. This act also made provisions for the council members to receive travel expenses to council meetings and for the appointment, by the governor, of a Native American council member as chairman.

Washington

Five of the 18 proposed bills in the state of Washington were enacted. The House bills that passed involved criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands, housing trust fund appropriations, and treatment of sexually aggressive youth.

HB 2159 grants the state authority to issue the Skokomish Tribe criminal jurisdiction over Native Americans for crimes on their tribal territory and trust status lands. The second House bill allows the state to assist federally recognized tribes in Washington with housing projects. The tribe must comply with the revenue and taxation laws applicable to them in order to receive funding. The third House bill enacted permits sexually aggressive youth in the custody of a tribe or subject to a tribal court within the state to receive funding for treatment. However, the funding is available to the tribe only if it uses equivalent definitions and standards for determination of the youth's sexual aggressive behavior and if the department solicits federal funding for youth treatment.

A Senate bill amending the residency status requirements for Native Americans for post secondary education tuition purposes became law. Another Senate bill incorporating tribal authorities into the mental health care systems also passed.

Two other House bills that failed would have allowed tribes to request the designation of special protection areas for groundwater in the state and would deny public access to tribal financial and commercial information under provisions of a tribal-state compact, except in specified instances.

A House concurrent resolution creating a 10-member joint committee on Indian affairs in the state was not adopted. Five members from each party, three representing the majority party, were to be nominated by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives respectively. Its purpose was to study the state-tribal relationship and methods of improving it, to educate the legislators and tribal leaders about each other's laws and governing systems, and to investigate the potential role of the Legislature in oversight and policy recommendations relating to the Centennial Accord.

Other bills that were not enacted during the 1994 legislative session addressed water resource planning, management and funding; recreational fishing, hatchery, and fishery matters; and

clarification of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

Wisconsin

An act giving tribal law enforcement officers the authority to enforce state laws and regulations concerning all people on the reservation became law. It also set forth the provisions and requirements necessary for obtaining and executing these powers.

The two other Assembly bills examined in this session each died in committee. The first appropriated $25,000 for a feasibility study of a visitor center, walking tour, or educational exhibit, in Vernon County, on the Black Hawk War. The second bill repealed medical coverage benefits provided under the Relief of Needy Indian Persons (RNIP) and required those people to apply for coverage under the new Health Security Plan proposed in the bill.

Two joint resolutions were also studied by the Legislature, but neither was adopted. One requested the public school systems of the state to examine their portrayal of Native Americans in team logos, mascots, and nicknames and get rid of any discriminatory or demeaning terms or names used. The other resolution recognized the environmental problems facing many Indian reservations and urged Congress to finance tribal environmental protection programs by implementing SB 654, which allocates money for that purpose.

Wyoming

The Legislature addressed only two bills in 1994 concerning American Indians, both of which became law. The first creates exemptions from motor vehicle county registration fees for the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapahoe Tribe members on the Wind River Indian Reservation or other specified Indian Country in the state. It also allocates $60,000 from the general fund to the state treasurer to reimburse the county treasurers for the exemptions. It was signed by the governor on March 22, 1994, and was effective on April 1, 1994. The other act extends full faith and credit to tribal laws and judicial decisions in the Wyoming state courts that meet explicit conditions. Those conditions are that the tribal documents meet specific authentication requirements, that the court judgement is valid and that the court is a court of record. This act became effective on July 1, 1994.

Appendix A
Bill Summaries by State

Alabama

SB 89 (Lindsey)
Died on Senate Calendar Restated the sovereign relationship between the Choctaw Indians and the State of Alabama and holds the state and county agencies responsible to abide by federal and state acts and decisions pertaining to the Choctaw people.

Alaska

HB 71 (Foster)
Signed by Governor Reinstates Native corporations that were involuntarily dissolved.

HB 73 (MacLean)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Provided state and local tax exemptions for certain shares in Native corporations.

HB 470 (Labor and Commerce Committee) (same as **SB 337**, Labor and Commerce Committee)
Died in House Community and Regional Affairs Committee Allowed noncumulative voting of shares in some Native corporations.

HB 500 (Nicholia)
Died in House Health, Education and Social Services Committee Required Native language and culture educational programs into schools for both students and teachers.

HB 501 (Williams)
Died in House Judiciary Allowed shareholders to petition and established the procedure for doing so.

SB 136 (Lincoln, Ellis)
Died in Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee Studied the need for Native language curriculum in certain schools and established the implementation process.

SB 337 (Labor and Commerce Committee) (same as **HB 470**, Labor and Commerce Committee)
Died in Senate Judiciary Committee Allowed for noncumulative voting of shares in Native corporations.

Arizona

HB 2138 (Grace)
Failed on House floor Repealed anti-pollution laws and state jurisdiction on tribal lands.

HB 2396 (G. Richardson, et al.)
Signed by Governor Allows the Governor to negotiate state-tribal gaming compacts.

HB 2526 (Jackson)
Failed on House floor Created a study committee on dual taxation of non-tribally owned property on reservation lands.

HCM 2001 (Solomon, Bee)
Adopted by Legislature Requests the United States Postal Commission to memorialize Charles Curtis, the first Native American United States Senator, with placement on a postage stamp.

HCM 2006 (Killian, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Asks Congress to help settle tribal water rights claims.

SB 1007 (Henderson, Blanchard)
Signed by Governor Allows both the State and tribes of the State to request extradition of Indians from each other's respective jurisdiction.

SB 1048 (Noland)
Failed on Senate floor Amending the 1993 act prohibiting casino gambling on Indian lands.

SB 1054 (Day, et al.)
Failed on House floor Amending the 1993 act prohibiting casino gambling on Indian lands.

SB 1094 (Hardt, Henderson)
Held in Senate Appropriations Committee Authorizes the Indian Affairs Commission to use part of its publication funds to run workshops and conferences.

SB 1155 (Henderson)
Failed on Senate floor Allocated money, to be matched by the Tribal Council, to the Navajo Veterans' Service Commission for a Navajo veterans' cemetery.

SB 1160 (Pearce)
Signed by Governor Establishing an evaluation and screening process for gaming operation license applicants and setting regulations.

SB 1234 (Henderson, et al.)
Failed on House floor Appropriated $7,000,000 to the State Department of Economic Security for programs for the Navajo Tribe that is to be matched by contributions from the Navajo Nation Council.

SB 1238 (Henderson)
Failed on Senate floor Gave the Navajo Tribal Council money for irrigation projects that must be matched by the tribe.

SB 1261 (Rios)
Failed on Senate Floor Repealed act prohibiting casino gambling in relation to tribal gaming.

SB 1332 (Henderson)
Failed on Senate floor Repealed statute granting state authority to enforce pure-air laws within tribal jurisdiction areas.

SB 1343 (Henderson)
Failed on Senate floor Appropriated funds, to be matched by the tribe, to the Department of Economic Security for Navajo facilities.

SB 1344 (Henderson)
Failed on Senate floor Appropriated funds to the state Division of Emergency Management for emergency use by the Navajo Tribe.

SB 1440 (Wright, et al.)
Signed by Governor Studies the effects of dual taxation on non-tribally owned lands on the reservation.

SB 1520 (Springer)
Failed on House floor Budgeted money for payment of the San Carlos Apache Tribe water rights settlement.

SCM 1008 (Henderson, Noland)
Failed on House floor Urged Congress to fund anti-crime programs on tribal lands.

SCM 1009 (Henderson)
Failed on House floor Solicited Congress to authorize the Indian Health Services Agencies to continue to meet the needs of the tribal communities.

SCM 1012 (Henderson)
Adopted by Legislature Asks Congress to require the Indian Health Services Agency to fund the construction of the Dilkon Health Center.

SCR 1016 (Buster)
Failed on Senate floor Stated that the question of repealing the law allowing the governor to negotiate gaming compacts with tribes of the state would be voted on in the general election of 1994.

California

AB 362 (Tucker)
Pending in Senate Rules Committee Repeals the Gaming Registration Act and enacts the Gambling Control Act. Makes other provisions concerning gaming and its regulation in the state.

AB 861 (Knight)
Died in committee Terminated the Native American Heritage Commission. Sets regulations and penalties for disturbing Native American sacred sites or interfering with the free expression of Indian religion.

AB 3384 (Bornstein) (same as **SB 2009**, Torres)
Pending in Senate Rules Committee Appoints the Governor as the state officer accountable for negotiating gaming compacts with Indian tribes. Requires the Governor to submit the compacts to committee for study and to consider any comments suggested by the committee before implementing the compacts.

AB 3775 (Campbell)
Pending in Senate Appropriations Committee Permits the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into interstate attendance compacts with adjoining states which include lands of the same Indian reservation as the state of California.

AJR 96 (Martinez)
Introduced in Committee Urges federal recognition of the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation as an aboriginal California tribe.

SB 2009 (Torres) (same as **AB 3384**, Bornstein)
Failed in Assembly Government Organizations Committee Nominates the Governor as the state officer for negotiation and implementation of gaming compacts with the state tribes.

Connecticut

HB 5839 (Judiciary Committee)
Died on Senate Calendar Allowed the Governor

to negotiate agreements with tribes concerning criminal and civil jurisdictional authority on reservation lands.

HB 5840 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in Joint Legislative Management Committee Established a task force on Indian affairs to evaluate the authority of and funding for the Indian Affairs Council.

HB 5841 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in Joint Government Administration and Elections Committee Required the Governor to consider the impact of compacts and agreements with tribes on the affected municipalities and other tribes.

HB 5842 (Judiciary Committee)
Died on House Calendar Allowed the defendant to plead the statute of limitations in Indian land claim cases.

HB 5843 (Judiciary Committee)
Died on House Calendar Required Indian tribes negotiating a compact or agreement to waive all land claims against the state or any property owners.

HB 5844 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in public hearing Set aside funding for municipalities to respond to the federal government in cases of tribes applying for land in trust status.

HJR 48 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in public hearing Designated the study and request for funds for communities affected by tribal gaming activities a duty of the Governor.

HJR 49 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in Joint Legislative Management Committee Asked for specific criteria to be analyzed in tribal land acquisition cases before the Department of the Interior makes a decision on an application.

SB 3 (Crisco)
Died in public hearing Designated a specific portion of the Mashantuket Pequot Fund for economic development programs.

SB 370 (Government Committee) (Public Act 94-244)
Vetoed by Governor—Overridden by Senate and House Requires approval by the general assembly for compacts between the state of Connecticut and Indian tribes or other states to be implemented.

Florida

HB 1493 (Benson) (same as **SB 1220**, Childers)
Died in House Governmental Operations Committee Established July 1, 1994 as the term expiration date for the members of the Creek Indian Council and provides for nomination of new members and sets their respective term lengths.

HB 1497 (Kerrigan)
Died in House Criminal Justice Committee Entitled the Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes' law enforcement agencies to certain criminal history records for criminal investigation that affects the tribes.

HB 1837 (Geller)
Died in House Community Affairs Committee Set election dates and procedure for the Board of Supervisors of the Indian Trace Community Development District and establishes a four-year term.

SB 264 (Silver)
Died in Health and Rehabilitation Services Committee Provided an affidavit for Native American status in adoption cases. (A study commission was formed to study the laws and procedures of adoption in the state and present their results and recommendations to the state by February 1, 1995).

SB 1220 (Childers) (same as **HB 1493**, Benson)
Died on Senate Calendar Set date for expiration of the Creek Indian Council member's terms and procedure for new members' appointments.

SB 2780 (Forman)
Died in Senate Commerce Committee Established rules and regulations for the operation of a pari-mutuel gaming facility on an Indian reservation in the State.

Georgia

HB 1244 (L. Smith)
Died in House Natural Resources and Environment Committee Provided state recognition for the United Creeks of Georgia.

HB 1271 (Titus)
Died on House Calendar Set penalties for disturbing or removing artifacts on tribal burial sites.

HB 1718 (Hegstrom)
Died in House Natural Resources and Environment Committee Granted the

Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Council on American Indian Concerns the duties formerly carried out by the Secretary of State and the Department of Archives and History respectively.

SB 508 (Ralston)
Died in Senate Special Judiciary Committee Granted state recognition to the Southern Band of Cherokees and Creeks.

SB 618 (H.J.Ragan, Turner)
Died on Senate Calendar Created tribal housing authorities and their duties and terms of office.

Hawaii

Due to the great number of bills concerning Native issues considered by the Hawaiian legislature in 1994, only those bills that were enacted are summarized individually here and the rest are listed under a general subject title (many of the bills could have been placed under several different subjects).

HCR 399 (Apo, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Asks for implementation of a Hawaiian Studies Department and required course for graduation.

HR 184 (Arakaki, et al.) (same as **SR 113**, Kobayashi)
Adopted by Legislature Asks for a early childhood education and child care conference to discuss how to better serve native Hawaiians.

HR 185 (Arakaki, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges the coordination of Hawaiian trust and foundation services with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

SR 113 (Kobayashi) (same as **HR 184**, Arakaki, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Asks for a early childhood education and child care conference to discuss how to better serve native Hawaiians.

SR 121 (Solomon, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges the creation of a Pacific islands trade policy for the state.

SR 140 (Tungpalan, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Concerns breaches of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust before August 21, 1959.

SR 142 (Tungpalan, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Requests the retention of the Hawaiian Kupuna studies program component in the public education curriculum.

Native Language, Culture, and History
HCR 426, HCR 471, HR 158, SR 162, HB 3597, HB 2624, SB 2341, SB 2419, SB 2420, SB 2708, SB 2756, SB 2895, SB 3068, SB 3105, SB 3130, and SB 3194.

Native Land Rights
HCR 398, HCR 460, HR 155, HR 157, HR 383, SCR 121, SCR 180, SR 90, HB 3113, HB 3564, HB 3565, SB 2267, SB 2769, SB 2934, SB 2935, SB 2937, SB 2996, SB 3028, SB 3103, and SB 3300.

Self Determination and Sovereign Rights
HCR 134, HCR 137, HCR 345, HCR 397, HCR 431, HCR 456, HR 123, HR 126, HR 186, SCR 114, SCR 157, SCR 161, SCR 181, SR 83, SR 125, SR 138, SR 141, HB 3624, SB 2155, SB 2427, SB 2707, SB 2873, and SB 3153.

Native Water Rights
HCR 135, HR 124, HB 3012, and SB 2758.

Native Education
HCR 139, HCR 140, HCR 148, HCR 344, HCR 429, HR 127, HR 129, HR 309, SCR 26, SCR 148, SCR 178, SCR 224, SR 181, and SB 2693.

Idaho

HB 974 (Ways and Means Committee)
Failed on House floor Dealt with sales tax exemptions on tribal lands for tribal businesses.

HB 978 (Ways and Means Committee)
Died in House State Affairs Committee Authorized payment of lottery revenues on tribal lands to tribes through compacts with the state.

HCR 68 (Ways and Means Committee)
Died in House State Affairs Committee Adopted specific terms for a compact between the Kootenai Tribe and the state of Idaho.

SB 1390 (Education Committee)
Signed by Governor Grants residency to specific tribes for state higher education purposes.

SB 1472 (Resources Committee)
Died in House Resources and Conservation Committee Added a non-voting tribal member to serve in an advisory position on the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.

SB 1526 (Judiciary/Rules Committee)
Died in committee Gave up state civil and criminal jurisdiction over motor vehicles on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the federal government.

SB 1566 (State Affairs Committee)
Died in committee Provided tax exemptions for certain sales by tribally owned businesses on tribal lands.

SCR 142 (State Affairs Committee)
Died in committee Established a sales tax exemption compact between the Kootenai Tribe and the state of Idaho.

SCR 146 (State Affairs Committee)
Adopted by Legislature Provides for sharing of lottery revenues from sales on tribal lands.

Indiana

HB 1156 (Schmid, Kinser)
Died in House Ways and Means Committee Incorporated service at an educational facility run or supervised by the BIA into the definition of out-of-state service so that it can be applied to the teachers' retirement fund.

Iowa

SB 2220 (Husak)
Died in House Judiciary and Law Enforcement Committee Pertains to tribal officials', gaming commission members' and regulatory agency members' access to tribal gaming employee background investigation information and rights of confidentiality.

Kansas

HB 2142,(Weiland)
Killed in House Federal and State Affairs Committee Set procedures for arranging and implementing tribal-state gaming compacts.

Maine

LD 1604 (Cashman) (Chapter 489)
Approved by Governor Incorporates the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission in the Maine Indian Claims Settlement.

LD 1998 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in committee Authorized and established provisions for the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate a casino in the city of Calais.

LD 1999 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in committee Authorized and established provisions for the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate a casino in the city of Calais.

LD 2000 (Judiciary Committee)
Died in committee Authorized and established provisions for the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate a casino in the city of Calais.

LD 2010 (Vose) (Chapter 713)
Approved by Governor Allocates land for the Passamaquoddy Tribe in the city of Calais not exceeding one hundred acres. Acquisition must be approved by the legislative body of the city and a tribal-state gaming compact is agreed to or set to negotiate.

Massachusetts

HB 2130 (Hall, et al.)
Pending in Joint Public Service Committee Allows Indian Bureau and VISTA service to be used as credit for the teacher retirement system.

HB 3296 (Scaccia, et al.)
Pending in House Ways and Means Committee Authorizes the Deputy Commissioner of Capital Planning to obtain, by eminent domain laws or direct purchase, property in Quincy and Milton for reservation lands.

HB 4141 (M.P. Walsh) (incorporated into Study Order **H 5089**)
Pending in Joint Rules Committee Requires a majority vote in both houses for a tribal-state gaming compact to become effective.

SB 503 (Rauschenbach, et al.) (redrafted as **S 1684**)
Pending in Senate Ways and Means Committee Creates Indian housing authorities for the Mashpee Wampanoag and Nipmuc Tribes and their operating areas and duties.

SB 1005 (Rauschenbach, Turkington)
On Senate Calendar for next session Allows exemptions from environmental permit and compliance fees for Indian housing authorities.

SB 1503 (Antonioni, et al.)
On Senate Calendar for next session Specifies a section of the State Highway Route 2 as the Gateway to the Mohawk Trail and states that a marker be placed there.

Michigan

HB 4516 (McBryde) (Public Act 155)
Approved by Governor Arranges certification process as a police officer under the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council Act of 1965 for tribal law enforcement officers under certain situations.

HR 678 (Bodem)
Adopted by the House Reaffirms the status of the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians as a Michigan historic Indian tribe and requests the Congress of the United States to grant the tribe federal recognition.

Minnesota

HF 218 (Chapter 643) (Includes **HB 2721**, Kinkel and **SB 2376**, Finn, et al.)
Signed by Governor Administers funds to the Historical Society to build an American Indian history center and museum to be placed at a post secondary institution.

HF 2189 (Chapter 647)
Signed by Governor
(Includes **HB 2824**, Vellenga, et al. and **SB 2826**, Pappas, et al.)
Requires the State Board of Teaching to determine whether to implement a curriculum for teacher preparatory Indian studies as well as student Native American studies.

(Includes **HB 3126**, R. Johnson, Kinkel, and **SB 2818**, Finn, et al.)
Grants eligibility to 11th and 12th grade students enrolled in tribal contract or grant school for post secondary enrollment options program aid.

HF 2926 (Includes **HB 2926**, Mariani)
Died in House Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee Transferred the power to designate the state archaeologist from the state to the Indian Affairs Council.

HF 3089 (Includes **HB 3089**, Mariani)
Died in House Economic Development Infrastructure and Regulation Finance Committee Appropriated funds to the Indian Affairs Council to hire or contract a professional archaeologist to study and recover Indian burial grounds.

HF 3209 (Chapter 587) (Includes **HB 2557**, E. Olson, Johnson and **SB 2282**, Finn)
Signed by Governor Subtracts corporate, individual, estate and trust salary expenses not allowed for federal income tax purposes due to claiming the Indian employment credit.

HF 3210 (Includes **HB 2169**, Clark et al. and **SB 2134**, Spear, et al.)
Vetoed by Governor Provided for a facility to house chronic stage chemically dependent American Indians under certain conditions.

SF 1930 (Chapter 529) (Includes **HB 2438**, Greenfield, Simoneau and SB 1930, Betzold)
Signed by Governor Uses definition of American Indian for purposes of administering county medical health grants.

SF 1982 (Chapter 586) (Includes **HB 2064**, Brown, et al. and **SB 1982**, Novak, et al.)
Signed by Governor Authorizes Indian housing loans to be administered regardless of household income.

SF 2049 (Includes **HB 2231**, Clark, et al. and **SB 2049**, Finn, et al.)
Died in House Health and Human Services Committee Created an Indian elder's position in the Board of Aging.

SF 2171 (Chapter 498) (Includes **HB 2402**, Johnson, et al. and **SB 2171**, Moe, D.J. Johnson)
Signed by Governor Recognizes American Indian tribal governments as municipalities for fire state aid purposes.

SF 2422 (Chapter 469) (Includes **HB 2677**, Brown, et al. and **SB 2422**, Finn, et al.)
Signed by Governor Allows persons or parties to file action against those who disturb Indian burial grounds.

SF 2685 (Includes **SB 2685**, Berg, et al.)
Died in House Governmental Operations and Gambling Committee Allocated funds for conducting investigations and background checks under Indian gambling compacts.

SF 2716 (Includes **HB 3009**, Murphy, Carlson and **SB 2716**, Chmielewski)
Died in Senate Education Committee Established the Fond du Lac Community College and its

mission to work with tribal representatives to meet the education needs of Native Americans.

SF 2913 (Chapter 632)
Signed by Governor
(Includes **HB 2043**, Trimble, et al. and **SB 2063**, Kelly)
Mandates the electric public utility with power lines in Indian Mounds Park in St. Paul to remove or bury the lines.

(Includes **HB 2749**, R. Johnson, et al. and **SB 2437**, Finn, et a.)
Appropriates funds to the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission for use by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe to host the 1995 Indigenous Games. Requires matching funds from nonpublic sources.

(Includes **HB 3088**, Mariani and **SB 2894**, Piper)
Authorizes the Indian Affairs Council to appoint and supervise the actions of the state archaeologist and provides him with funds for those purposes. Requires the archaeologist to enforce the Field Archaeologist Act.

Mississippi

HB 228 (C. Smith)
Died in House Education Committee Deleted Chickasaw school fund appropriations from the provisions of local revenue sources in the Mississippi Code of 1972.

HB 423 (Shepphard)
Died in House Public Buildings, Grounds and Lands Committee Formed a committee to evaluate the feasibility of setting aside room in the new capitol to exhibit Native and African American art.

HB 634 (E. Clark)
Died in House Education Committee Deleted Chickasaw school fund appropriations from the Mississippi Code of 1972 under the definition of "other local revenue sources."

HCR 171 (Malone)
Failed on House floor Suspended the deadlines for negotiating and implementing state-tribal gaming compacts.

SB 2350 (Bean)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Granted credit toward Public Employees' Retirement for service as a teacher in a Choctaw tribal school.

Missouri

HB 1186 (McBride)
Died in House State Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Committee Related to unmarked human burial sites. Established jurisdiction over and the procedure for dealing with disturbed sites and set penalties for offenders.

HB 1776 (Hosmer, et al.)
Died in House State Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Committee Created a nine-member Missouri Indian Affairs Commission in the Department of Natural Resources. Set term length, officer election procedure, and the projects and goals of the commission.

Nebraska

LB 1001 (Dierks, Schellpeper)
Signed by Governor Appropriates $101,000 for law enforcement and jail operations for the benefit of Native Americans in any county that has land in trust for a tribe by the federal government.

LB 1103 (Vrtiska)
Indefinitely postponed in committee Granted tribal government jurisdiction over game and wildlife regulation and penalties on all lands within the reservation boundaries.

LR 376 (Vrtiska, et al.)
Interim study resolution Evaluates the efficiency of wildlife law enforcement on non-Indian owned reservation lands.

LR 401 (Bohlke)
Interim study resolution Studies the need for the inclusion of Native American history and culture in the state into teacher preparation programs.

LR 479 (General Affairs Committee)
Interim study resolution Examines the effects on economic development that tribal gaming produces.

New Hampshire

HJR 21 (Cogswell) (Chapter 83)
Adopted by Legislature Requests Congress and the president of the United States to solicit the remains of certain Native Americans from the Museum of Natural History in Paris, France.

New Jersey

AB 1134 (Mikulak) (same as **SB 398**, Zane)
Pending in Senate State Government Committee

Establishes the New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs consisting of the secretary of the State and six public members to be appointed by the governor. Sets term length, duties and services it may employ.

SB 398 (Zane) (same as **AB 1134**, Mikulak)
Pending in Senate State Government Committee
Establishes the New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs consisting of seven members.

SJR 13 (Lipman)
Pending in Senate State Government Committee
Declares the fourth Friday in September as *Native American Day* in recognition of the significant contributions that Native Americans have made to the state of New Jersey.

New Mexico

HB 15 (Atcitty, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Appropriated funds for Navajo Nation emergency management services to remote areas.

HB 71 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in Senate Ways and Means Committee
Allowed exemptions for income earned by Native Americans on tribal lands.

HB 74 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in House Rules and Order Committee
Allowed tribes to purchase liquor wholesale under certain conditions.

HB 286 (Baca, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Administered funds for medical investigations of deaths that occurred on reservations.

HB 288 (Salazar)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Allocated money for Indian home improvements.

HB 290 (Salazar, et al.)
Died in Senate Ways and Means Committee
Provided tax exemptions for Indian arts and craft sales by tribal members at markets with only Native American vendors.

HB 371 (Huerta, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Provided financial support for technical assistance to Native American artists.

HB 424 (Watchman, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Allotted money to perform a tourism and economic development feasibility study in the Sheep Springs community.

HB 459 (Whitney-Welles, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Allocated funds for Native American retention programs at New Mexico post secondary education facilities.

HB 544 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Provided monetary compensation to the Pueblo of Zia for the state's use of the Zia symbol.

HB 545 (Madalena)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Administered funds to Indian Agency on Aging for senior citizen nutritional programs.

HB 564 (Gallegos)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Appropriated money to contract with the Eastern Plains Council of Governments to obtain a federal grant from the Economic Development Administration.

HB 618 (Watchman, et al.) (Chapter 32)
Signed by Governor Forms a task force on dual taxation on the reservation and sets its duties and membership terms.

HB 668 (Watchman, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Allocated funds to maintain a Navajo language court interpreters program.

HB 688 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in House Rules and Order Committee
Provided Indian Health Service constituent exemptions under specific provisions.

HB 696 (Atcitty)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Gave financial support to the San Juan College governing board for an American Indian Cultural Institute.

HB 704 (Baca, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Created a Native American Housing Authority and set funding for its operation and duty fulfillment.

HB 804 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Provided for the development and operation of a Native American Film Festival.

HB 835 (Lujan, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Established an election information program for the Eight Northern Pueblos.

HB 836 (Lujan, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Provided operation assistance for the veterans' program of the Eight Northern Pueblos Council.

HB 847 (Pederson, Miera) (Chapter 66)
Signed by Governor Appropriates funds to update and coordinate the DWI process between the local, state, and tribal government agencies.

HB 907 (Morgan)
Killed by House Appropriations and Finance Committee Administered funds for the Grant's Native American Cultural Museum.

HJM 4 (Morgan, et al.)
Died in Senate Conservation Committee Requested funding for the Navajo irrigation project.

HJM 9 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in Senate Indian and Cultural Affairs Committee Asked for the performance of an inventory of infrastructure need on Indian trust lands.

HJM 10 (Madalena, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Solicits funding for the construction of an agricultural science center on the Jicarilla Apache Indian reservation.

HJM 14 (Atcitty, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges Congress to include funding provisions for tribal public safety programs in the U.S. crime bill.

HJM 26 (Atcitty)
Adopted by Legislature Asks Congress to provide the financial support for the construction of the Institute of American Indian Arts.

HJM 27 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Urged Congress to designate a national holiday to memorialize the original inhabitants of North America.

HJM 28 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Honored the Zia sun symbol and its placement on the New Mexico State Flag.

HM 18 (Baca, et al.)
Died in House Education Committee Requested the State Department of Education to follow its own policies in hiring and providing benefits for Native American employees.

HM 64 (Madalena, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Solicits statewide recognition and support of the Native American Election Information Program.

HM 73 (Underwood, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Concerns the construction of an elementary school on the Mescalero Apache reservation to replace the facility destroyed by fire in 1990.

HM 86 (Atcitty, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges Congress and the president of the United States to provide monetary support for tribal economic development projects.

HM 94 (Madalena, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Nominates the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs to design an intergovernmental accord to improve state-tribal relations.

HM 98 (Madalena, et al.)
Died in House Taxation and Revenue Committee Requested tax credit amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for certain taxes paid to tribal governments.

HM 102 Atcitty, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges Congress to guarantee that all agencies will abide by the provisions set forth in the Treaty of 1868 between the United States government and the Navajo Nation.

HM 105 (Atcitty, et al.)
Died in House Rules and Order Committee Requested that tribal gaming be allowed without the issuance of state-tribal compacts.

SB 105 (Howes, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Allowed the state to sell bonds for up to $1,000,000 to construct a water system in the Pueblo of Zuni.

SB 109 (Pinto, et al.)
Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee Created an eighteen member dual taxation task force to study its economic impacts on both the state and the tribe.

SB 110 (Howes, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Administered state money for two liaison positions between the state and tribal education systems.

SB 118 (Pinto, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Appropriated money to fund economic development activities among the state and the tribes.

SB 201 (Howes, Pinto)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Administered funds for a senior citizen feeding center for the Red Rock Chapter of the Navajo Nation.

SB 281 (Howes)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Allocated money for Native American student educational opportunity improvements.

SB 463 (Stefanics, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Provided funds to contract and investigator to enforce the Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act.

SB 475 (Pinto, et al.)
Died in Senate Ways and Means Committee Provided tax exemptions for Indian arts and crafts sales by tribal members at Indian vendor markets.

SB 522 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Administered funds for individual mental health services for Native Americans.

SB 525 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Appropriated money for Native American internships with certain state agencies.

SB 528 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Set aside money for education recruitment and retention programs for Native American students.

SB 594 (Stefanics, Tsosie)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Provided funding for the development of a five year plan for the Eight Northern Pueblos Council.

SB 634 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Provided financial support for a study of the mental health issues pertaining to Native Americans in the state of New Mexico.

SB 635 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Appropriated funds to upgrade Native American community libraries.

SB 636 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Appropriated funds to create an Office of Native American Community Libraries.

SB 820 (Pinto)
Died in Senate Finance Committee Allocated funds to maintain a Navajo language court interpreters program.

SJM 7 (Pinto, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Requests Congress and the president of the United States to provide financial backing for the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

SJM 8 Tsosie, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges the local, state and tribal governments to share health care services.

SJM 9 (Pinto, et al.)
Died in Senate Indian and Cultural Affairs Committee Asked Congress to guarantee federal assistance for law enforcement on reservations.

SJM 13 (Tsosie)
Adopted by Legislature Requests state and tribal coordination of election days and polling places to increase participation of the voters.

SM 101 (Stefanics, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Requests a report on Native American recruitment and retention programs in higher education.

SM 102 (Stefanics, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Asks for a study of the need of and location for a tribal visitor center.

SM 118 (Tsosie, et al.)
Died in Senate Ways and Means Committee Requested tax credit amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for certain taxes paid to tribal governments.

SM 121 (Stefanics, et al.)
Died in Senate Indian and Cultural Affairs Committee Asked for a report on all housing programs in the state that affect Native American housing.

New York

AB 1631 (E. Sullivan) (Chapter 628)
Signed by Governor Offers financial assistance beyond the normal length of study to eligible Native American students in post secondary institutions.

AB 6966 (Sanders, et al.) (same as **SB 7741**, DeFrancisco)
Pending in Assembly Codes Committee Makes regulations concerning the disturbance of Indian burial sites more stringent.

AB 9257 (Keane)
Pending in Assembly Codes Committee Authorizes the Seneca Nation of Indians' police officers to make state law violations arrests and then return the defendants to state officers.

AB 10157 (Destito, Sanders) (same as **SB 6755**)
Pending in Assembly Codes Committee Authorizes the Oneida Indian Nation of New York's police officers to make state law violations arrests and then turn the defendants over to a state officer.

AB 10684 (Pordum, et al.) (same as **SB 7002**, Farley) (Chapter 184)
Signed by Governor Grants the same privileges to the banks and trust companies as would be allowed for the national banks concerning collateral to secure tribal deposits.

AB 11318 (Rules Committee)
Pending in Assembly Social Services Committee Grants tribes access to unused funds in the state Block Grant Program.

AB 11421 (Rules Committee) (same as **SB 7820**, Holland)
Pending in Assembly Health Committee Authorizes birth certificate corrections for Ramapough Mountain Indians if an affidavit with the signature of the chief of the Ramapough Mountain Indians acknowledging tribal membership is received.

SB 6755 (Sears) (same as **AB 10157**, Destito, Sanders)
Pending in Senate Codes Committee Authorizes the Oneida Indian Nation of New York's police officers to make state law violation arrests and then turn the defendants over to a state officer.

SB 7002 (Farley) (same as **AB 10684**, Pordum, et al.) [Chapter 184]
Signed by Governor Grants the same privileges to the banks and trust companies as would be allowed for the national banks concerning collateral to secure tribal deposits.

SB 7741 (DeFrancisco) (same as **AB 6966**, Sanders, et al.)
Pending in Senate Tourism, Recreation and Sports Development Committee Makes regulations concerning the disturbance of Indian burial sites more stringent.

SB 7820 (Holland) (same as **AB 11421**, Rules Committee)
Pending in Senate Health Committee Authorizes birth certificate corrections for Ramapough Mountain Indians if an affidavit with the signature of the chief of the Ramapough Mountain Indians acknowledging tribal membership is received.

Oklahoma

HB 1881 (Pope)
Died in House Public Safety Committee Authorized tribes to report vehicle registrations to the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

HB 1905 (Adair)
Signed by Governor Pertains to the issues of custody, foster and adoptive care of Native American children.

HB 2327 (Matlock)
Died in House Rules Committee Made the State Bureau of Investigation responsible for supervising Indian gaming compacts.

HB 2737 (J. Hamilton, Taylor)
Signed by Governor Decreases the appropriation to the Indian Affairs Commission from the State Treasury.

HB 2741 (J. Hamilton, Taylor)
Never considered out of House Appropriations Committee Provided duties, employee compensation and budgetary limitations for the Indian Affairs Commission.

HB 2810 (Hamilton, Taylor)
Never considered out of House Appropriations Committee Apportioned funds to the Indian

Affairs Commission for personal services and performing its duties.

SB 746 (Haney)
Signed by Governor Modifies membership and number of meetings of the Indian Affairs Commission. Adds two non-voting members to the commission.

SB 933 (Haney)
Died in House Commerce, Industry and Labor Committee Included interest waivers and penalties for an employer who is a federally recognized Indian tribe.

SB 934 (Haney)
Died in House Commerce, Industry and Labor Committee Reinstated tribes to employer status, fees or interest and made tribes subject to provisions and liabilities of the act.

Pennsylvania

SB 1636 (Afflerbach)
Pending in the Senate State Government Committee Arranges the procedure for acquiring formal recognition of Native American tribes and certification of Native American organizations by the state. Defines the duties and powers of the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission in this process.

Rhode Island

HR 8019 (Henseler, Benson) (Resolution 96)
Adopted by Legislature Requests the United States Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs to mandate compliance of state and local laws in obtaining federal land for "trust status."

HR 8190 (Lopes, et al.) (same as **SR 2911**, Ruggerio, et al.)
Died in House Finance Committee Urged the Federal Court of Appeals to expedite a decision on the Narragansett Nation case concerning the operation of a tribal casino.

SR 2911 (Ruggerio, et al.) (Resolution 42) (same as **HR 8190**, Lopes, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Urges the Federal Court of Appeals to expedite a decision on the Narragansett Nation case concerning the operation of a tribal casino.

South Dakota

HB 1156 Green, et al.)
Failed on House floor Gave tuition waivers for members of South Dakota tribes admitted to the University of South Dakota's School of Law.

HB 1332 (Appropriations Committee)
Signed by Governor Administers money to the Board of Regents for the Indian scholarship program.

SB 207 (Valandra, et al.)
Signed by Governor Defines Indian terms for use in ending the false sale of Indians arts and crafts.

SB 212 (Bender, Gabriel)
Signed by Governor Establishes two state working holidays and sets aside funds for use in Native American memorial education grants.

SB 237 (Rogen, et al.)
Killed by House State Affairs Committee Reaffirmed sovereign relationship between the tribes and the state. Worked to establish a stronger working relationship between the two for mutually beneficial purposes.

Tennessee

HB 2283 (Ritchie) (Public Chapter 606)
Signed by Governor Designates the fourth Monday in September as *American Indian Day*.

HB 2284 (Ritchie) (Public Chapter 971)
Signed by Governor Mandates a box or blank labeled "Native American Indian" on state employment and education applications as well as any document requesting the disclosure of ethnic origin.

HB 2285 (Ritchie) (Public Chapter 972)
Signed by Governor Grants Native Americans eligibility for minority scholarships, grants and benefits in any state school system.

HB 2337 (Crain) (Public Chapter 652)
Signed by Governor Permits the use of Native American cultural license plates that meet state motor vehicle requirements.

HB 2822 (West) (same as **SB 2748**, Harper)
Died in House Budget Subcommittee Authorized housing authorities for Native Americans and set their duties and term requirements.

SB 2178 (Cohen)
Substituted by HB 2283 Designated the fourth Monday in September as *American Indian Day.*

SB 2179 (Cohen)
Substituted by HB 2284 Mandated a box or blank designated "Native American Indian" on state employment and education applications as well as any document requesting the disclosure of ethnic origin.

SB 2180 (Cohen)
Substituted by HB 2285 Granted Native Americans eligibility for minority scholarships, grants and benefits in any state school system.

SB 2594 (Leatherwood)
Substituted by HB 2337 Permitted the use of Native American cultural license plates that met state motor vehicle requirements.

SB 2748 (Harper) (same as **HB 2822**, West)
Died in Senate State and Local Government Committee Authorized housing authorities for Indians and set duties and term length.

Utah

HB 274 (K. Johnson, et al.)
Died on Senate floor Made the State Education Board responsible for educating persons under 21 who are in custody of an Indian tribe.

HB 445 (M. Johnson)
Signed by Governor Administers money for per diem and expense reimbursements to members of the Dineh Committee.

HB 454 (Anderson)
Died on House floor Allowed Native Americans participating in a religious ceremony to smoke their peace pipe in public places.

Virginia

HB 436 (Cooper, et al.)
Signed by Governor Makes the Council on Indians an agency of the Health and Human Resources department, among other provisions.

HJR 25 (Cooper, et al.)
Adopted by Legislature Requests Congress to issue federal recognition to the seven state-recognized Virginia tribes.

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Washington

HB 2159 (Sheldon, et al.) (same as **SB 6040**, Owen)
Signed by Governor Allows the state to grant the Skokomish tribe criminal jurisdiction over American Indians on tribal lands.

HB 2190 (Ogden, et al.) (same as **SB 6213**, Pelz, et al.)
Signed by Governor Provides funding, in the form of loans and grants, for tribes in compliance with applicable revenue and taxation laws for housing projects.

HB 2208 (Dellwo, et al.) (same as **SB 6044**, Bauer)
Died in House Appropriations Committee Modified residency status of Native Americans for higher education tuition purposes. Specified which tribes' members would be considered residents of the state of Washington for tuition reasons.

HB 2301 (Rust, Romero)
Died in House Environmental Affairs Committee Allowed tribes to petition for designation of ground water special protection areas in the state.

HB 2512 (Leonard, et al.) (same as **SB 6258**, Talmadge)
Signed by Governor Appropriates funding for the treatment of sexually aggressive youth in custody of a tribe or subject to a child welfare case in a tribal court. Sets provisions for the tribes to be eligible for the funds.

HB 2789 (Heavey, et al.)
Died in House Rules Committee Denied public inspection and use of tribal financial and commercial information under terms of tribal-state compacts except under certain conditions.

HCR 4429 (King, et al.)
Died in House Rules Committee Created a joint committee on Indian affairs to study state-tribal relations. Established number and affiliation of committee members and nomination procedure as well as committee duties.

SB 5772 (Fraser, et al.)
Died in Senate Energy and Utilities Committee Dealt with tribal-state intergovernmental water resource planning in the central Puget Sound area.

SB 5773 (Fraser, Barr)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Urged joint tribal-state water resource planning, management and funding efforts in the state.

SB 5874 (Owen, et al.)
Died in Senate Natural Resources Committee
Provided increased recreational fishing support and more tribal fishery input.

SB 6040 (Owen) (same as **HB 2159**, Sheldon, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Changed the rights of criminal jurisdiction over Native Americans on Skokomish lands.

SB 6044 (Bauer) (same as **HB 2208**, Dellwo, et al.)
Signed by Governor Allows certain tribal members to obtain residency status for higher education tuition purposes.

SB 6120 (Hargrove, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Advocated tribal salmon enhancement programs.

SB 6213 (Pelz, et al.) (same as **HB 2190**, Ogden, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Provided funding, in the form of loans and grants, for tribes in compliance with applicable revenue and taxation laws for housing projects.

SB 6258 (Talmadge) (same as **HB 2512**, Leonard, et al.)
Died in Senate Health and Human Services Committee Provided provisions for obtaining funds for the treatment of sexually aggressive youth in the custody of a tribe.

SB 6335 (Snyder, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Allowed Indian tribes to operate state-owned salmon hatcheries.

SB 6408 (Spanel, et al.)
Signed by Governor Includes tribal authorities in mental health system networks.

SJM 8028 (Sutherland, et al.)
Died in Senate Rules Committee Urged Congress to clarify the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

Wisconsin

AB 747 (Johnsrud, et al.)
Died in Joint Finance Committee Appropriated money for a feasibility study on an exhibit or tour on the Black Hawk War.

AB 1114 (Robson, et al.)
Died in special Health Care Review Committee
Repealed Relief of Needy Indians Persons program medical coverage.

AB 1198 (Joint Legislative Council Committee) (Wis. Act 407)
Signed by Governor Grants tribal law officers the right to enforce state laws and regulations on tribal lands.

AJR 27 (Boyle, Turner, et al.)
Died in Senate Education Committee Asked the state public school systems to review there depiction of Native Americans for logos, mascots, and nicknames and get rid of any that were demeaning or discriminatory.

SJR 35 (Breske, et al.)
Died in Assembly State Affairs Committee Urged Congress to pass SB 654 which appropriated money for tribal environmental protection programs.

Wyoming

HB 43 (Judiciary Committee) (Chapter 97)
Signed by Governor Allows motor vehicle registration exemptions for tribal members of the state.

HB 152 (Tipton, et al.) (Chapter 44)
Signed by Governor Establishes full faith and credit for tribal laws and judicial decisions in state courts.

Appendix B
Federally Recognized Indian Tribes by State

Alabama
Poarch Band of Creek Indians

Alaska
Native Village of Akhiok
Akiachak Native Community
Akiak Native Community
Native Village of Akutan
Village of Alakanuk
Alatna Village
Native Village of Aleknagik
Native Village of Algaaciq
Allakaket Village
Native Village of Ambler
Village of Anaktuvuk Pass
Yupiit of Andreafski
Angoon Community Association
Village of Aniak
Anvik Village
Village of Arctic Village
Native Village of Atka
Village of Atmautluak
Atqasuk Village
Aukquan Traditional Community
Native Village of Barrow
Beaver Village
Native Village of Belkofski
Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough
Birch Creek Village
Native Village of Brevig Mission
Native Village of Buckland
Native Village of Cantwell
Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
Chalkyitsik Village
Native Village of Chanega
Village of Cheformak
Chevak Native Village
Chickaloon Native Village
Native Village of Chignik
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake Village
Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)
Chilkoot Indian Assocation (Haines)
Chinik Eskimo Community
Native Village of Chistochina
Chitina Traditional Village
Native Village of Chuathbakuk
Chuloonawick Native Village
Circle Native Community
Village of Clark's Point
Native Village of Council
Craig Community Assocation
Native Village of Crooked Creek
Native Village of Deering
Native Village of Dillingham
Native Village of Diomede
Village of Dot Lake
Douglas Indian Association
Village of Eagle
Native Village of Eek
Egegik Village
Eklutna Native Village
Native Village of Ekuk
Ekwok Village
Native Village of Elim
Emmonak Village
Evansville Village
Native Village of Eyak
Native Village of False Pass
Native Village of Fort Yukon
Native Village of Gakona
Galena Village (Louden)
Native Village of Gambell
Native Village of Georgetown
Native Village of Goodnews Bay
Organized Village of Grayling
Gulkana Village
Native Village of Hamilton
Healy Lake Village
Holy Cross Village
Hoonah Indian Association
Native Village of Hooper Bay
Hughes Village
Huslia Village
Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Igiugig Village
Village of Illiamna
Inupiat Community of Arctic Slope
Ivanhoff Bay Village
Organized Village of Kake
Kaktovik Village
Village of Kaiskag
Village of Kaltag
Village of Kanatak
Native Village of Karluk
Organized Village of Kasaan
Native Village of Kasilgluk
Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Native Village of Kiana
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
King Island Native Community

Native Village of Kipnuk
Native Village of Kivalina
Klawock Cooperative Association
Native Village of Kluti-kaah (Copper Center)
Knik Tribe
Native Village of Kobuk
Kokhanok Village
Koliganek Village
Native Village of Kongiganak
Village of Kotlik
Native Village of Kotzebue
Native Village of Koyuk
Koyukuk Native Village
Organized Village of Kwethluk
Native Village of Kwigillingok
Native Village of Kwinhagak (Quinhagak)
Native Village of Larsen Bay
Levelock Village
Lime Village
Village of Lower Kaiskag
Manley Hot Springs Village
Manokotak Village
Native Village of Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)
Native Village of Mary's Igloo
McGrath Native Village
Native Village of Mekoryuk
Mentasta Lake Village
Metlakatla Indian Community
Native Village of Minto
Asa'Carsarmuit Tribe of Mt. Village
Naknek Native Village
Native Village of Nanwalek (English Bay)
Native Village of Napakiak
Native Village of Napaimute
Native Village of Napaskiak
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Nenana Native Association
Newhalen Village
New Stuyahok Village
Newtok Village
Native Village of Nightmute
Nikolai Village
Native Village of Nikolski
Ninilchik Village
Native Village of Noatak
Nome Eskimo Community
Nondalton Village
Noorvik Native Community
Northway Village
Native Village of Nuiqsut
Nulato Village
Native Village of Nunapitchuk
Native Village of Ohogamiut
Village of Old Harbor
Orutsararmuit Native Community
Oscarville Traditional Community
Native Village of Ouzinkie
Pedro Bay Village
Native Village of Perryville
Petersburg Indian Association
Native Village of Piamuit
Native Village of Pilot Point
Pilot Station Traditional Community
Native Village of Pitka's Point
Platinum Traditional Village
Native Village of Point Hope
Native Village of Point Lay
Port Graham Village
Native Village of Port Heiden
Native Village of Port Lions
Portage Creek Village
Rampart Village
Village of Red Devil
Native Village of Ruby
Iqurmuit Tribe (Russian Mission)
Village of Salamatof
Qagun Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point
Native Village of Savoonga
Organized Village of Saxman
Native Village of Selawik
Seldovia Village Tribe
Shageluk Native Village
Native Village of Shaktoolik
Native Village of Sheldon's Point
Native Village of Shishmaref
Shoonaq'Tribe of Kodiak
Native Village of Shungnak
Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skaguay Traditional Community
Village of Sleetmute
Native Village of Solomon
South Naknek Village
St. George Island
Native Village of St. Michael
Aleut Community of St. Paul Island & St. George
Stebbins Community Association
Native Village of Stevens
Village of Stoney River
Takotna Village
Native Village of Tanacross
Native Village of Tanana
Native Village of Tatitlek
Native Village of Tazlina
Telida Village
Native Village of Teller
Native Village of Tetlin
Traditional Village of Togiak
Native Village of Toksook Bay
Tuluksak Native Community
Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Native Village of Tununak
Twin Hills Village
Native Village of Tyonek
Ugashik Village

Umkumiut Native Village
Native Village of Unalakleet
Native Village of Unga
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska
Native Village of Venetie
Village of Wainwright
Native Village of Wales
Native Village of White Mountain
Wrangell Cooperative Association
Native Village of Yakutat

Arizona

Ak Chin Indian Tribe
Cocopah Tribe
Colorado River Tribe
Mohave-Apache Tribe
Gila River Indian Tribe
Havasupai Tribe
Hopi Tribe
Hualapai Tribe
Kaibab Paiute Tribe
Navajo Nation
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Quechan Tribe
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Tribe
San Carlos Tribe
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
Tohono O'odham Tribe
Tonto Apache Tribe
White Mountain Apache Tribe
Yavapai-Apache Tribe

California

Agua Caliente Tribe
Alturas Rancheria
Augustine Tribe
Barona Tribe
Benton Paiute Tribe
Berry Creek Rancheria
Big Lagoon Rancheria
Big Pine Tribe
Big Sandy Rancheria
Big Valley Rancheria
Bishop Indian Tribe
Blue Lake Rancheria
Bridgeport Indian Colony
Buena Vista Rancheria
Cabazon Indians of California
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
Campo Band of Mission Indians
Capitan Grande Tribe
Cedarville Rancheria
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
Chico Rancheria
Cloverdale Rancheria
Cold Springs Rancheria
Colorado River Tribe
Colusa Rancheria
Cortina Rancheria
Coyote Valley Tribe
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians
Dry Creek Rancheria
Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians
Elk Valley Rancheria
Fort Bidwell Tribe
Fort Independence Tribe
Fort Mojave Tribe
Fort Yuma Tribe
Greenville Rancheria
Grindstone Rancheria
Guidiville Rancheria
Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe
Hopland Tribe
Inaja & Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
Jackson Rancheria
Jamul Band of Mission Indians
Karuk Tribe of California
    Orleans
    Yreka
    Happy Camp
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Laytonville Rancheria
Lone Pine Tribe
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Lytton Rancheria
Manchester/Point Arena Rancheria
Manzanita Tribe
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Middleton Rancheria
Mooretown Rancheria
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
North Folk Rancheria
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Picayune Rancheria
Pinoleville Rancheria
Pit River Tribe
    Big Bend Rancheria
    Likely Rancheria
    Lookout Rancheria
    Montgomery Creek Rancheria
    Roaring Creek Rancheria
    XL Ranch
Potter Valley Rancheria
Quartz Valley Indian Tribe
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Redding Rancheria
Redwood Valley Rancheria
Coast Indian Community of the Resighini Rancheria
Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Robinson Rancheria
Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria
Round Valley Tribe
Rumsey Rancheria
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
San Pasqual Tribe
Santa Rosa Rancheria
Santa Rosa Tribe
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Sheep Ranch Rancheria
Sherwood Valley Rancheria
Shingle Springs Rancheria
Smith River Rancheria
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Stewarts Point Rancheria
Susanville Rancheria
Sycuan Tribe
Table Bluff Rancheria
Table Mountain Rancheria
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Torres-Martinez Band of Mission Indians
Trinidad Rancheria
Tule River Tribe
Tuolumne Me-Wuk Rancheria
Twenty Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Upper Lake Rancheria
Viejas Tribe
Winnemucca Indian Colony
Yurok Indian Tribe

Colorado
Southern Ute Tribe
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Connecticut
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe

Florida
Miccosukee Tribe
Seminole Tribe of Florida

Idaho
Coeur D'Alene Tribe of Idaho
Fort Hall Tribe (Shoshone-Bannock)
Kootenai Tribe
Nez Perce Nation
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation

Iowa
Sac & Fox Tribe

Kansas
Iowa of Kansas Tribe
Kickapoo of Kansas Tribe
Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe

Louisiana
Chitimacha Tribe
Coushatta Tribe
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe

Maine
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Passamaquoddy Tribe
- Indian Township Reservation
- Pleasant Point Resevation

Penobscot Nation

Massachusetts
Wampanoag Tribe

Michigan
Bay Mills Tribe
Grand Traverse Tribe
Hannahville Indian Tribe
Keweenaw Bay Tribe
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe

Minnesota
Lower Sioux Indian Tribe
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe:
- Nett Lake Reservation
- Fond du Lac Reservation
- Grand Portage Reservation
- Leech Lake Reservation
- Mille Lacs Reservation
- White Earth Reservation

Prairie Island Tribe (Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux)
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota
Shakopee Sioux Tribe
Upper Sioux Tribe

Mississippi
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Missouri
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Montana
Blackfeet Tribe
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boy)
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Reservation
Crow Tribe of Indians
Fort Belknap Tribe (Gros Ventre and Assiniboine)
Fort Peck Tribe (Assiniboine and Sioux)
Northern Cheyenne Tribe

Nebraska
Omaha Tribe
Ponca Tribe
Santee Sioux Tribe
Winnebago Tribe

Nevada
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe
Ely Colony Trbie
Fallon Tribe
Fort McDermitt Tribe
Las Vegas Band of Southern Paiute
Lovelock Tribe
Moapa Band of Southern Paiute
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Reno-Sparks Tribe
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe
Summitt Lake Paiute Tribe
Te-Moak Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada:
- Battle Mountain Band
- Elko Band
- South Fork Band
- Wells Indian Colony Band

Walker River Paiute Tribe
Washoe Tribe of Nevada:
- Carson Colony Band
- Dresslerville Band
- Woodfords Band (California)
- Stewart Band

Yerington Paiute Tribe
Yomba Tribe

New Mexico
Acoma Pueblo
Pueblo of Cochiti
Pueblo of Isleta
Jemez Pueblo
Jicarilla Apache Tribe
Pueblo of Laguna
Mescalero Apache Tribe
Pueblo of Nambe
Pueblo of Picuris
Pueblo of Pojoaque
Ramah Navajo Chapter
Pueblo of Sandia
Pueblo of San Felipe
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
San Juan Pueblo
Santa Ana Pueblo
Pueblo of Santa Clara
Pueblo of Santo Domingo
Pueblo of Taos
Pueblo of Tesuque
Pueblo of Zia
Pueblo of Zuni

New York
Cayuga Indian Nation
Oneida Indian Nation of New York
Onondaga Nation
Seneca Nation of Indians
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Tonawanda Band of Senecas
Tuscarora Nation

North Carolina
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

North Dakota
Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

Oklahoma
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe
Alabama-Quassarte Tribe
Apache Tribe
Caddo Tribe
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Cheyenne Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe
Comanche Tribe
Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Delaware Tribe
Fort Sill Apache Tribe
Iowa of Oklahoma Tribe
Kaw Tribe
Kialegee Tribe
Kickapoo of Oklahoma Tribe
Kiowa Tribe
Miami Tribe of Olkahoma
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
Osage Tribe of Indians
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Pawnee Tribe
Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Quapaw Tribe
Sac & Fox Nation
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Thlopyhlocco Tribe
Tonkawa Tribe
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Wichita Tribe
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

Oregon
Burns Paiute Tribe
Confederated Tribes of Coos Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians
Confederated Tribe of the Grande Ronde Tribe
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Coquille Indian Tribe
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
Klamath Tribe
Siletz Tribe
Umatilla Tribe

Rhode Island
Narragansett Indian Tribe

South Carolina
Cawtawba Indian Nation

South Dakota
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe
Rosebud Sioux Tribe
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe
Yankton Sioux Tribe

Texas
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

Utah
Goshute Tribe
Northern Ute Indian Tribe
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
Unitah & Ouray Tribe

Washington
Chehalis Tribe
Colville Tribe
Hoh Tribe
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Kalispell Tribe
Lower Elwha Tribe
Lummi Tribe
Makah Tribe
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Nisqually Indian Tribe
Nooksack Tribe
Port Gamble S'Kallam Tribe
Puyallup Tribe
Quileute Tribe
Quinault Tribe
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe
Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Skokomish Tribe
Spokane Tribe of Indians
Squaxin Island Tribe
Stillaquamish Tribe
Suquamish Tribe
Swinomish Indian Tribe
Tulalip Tribe
Upper Skagit Tribe
Yakima Tribe

Wisconsin
Bad River Tribe
Forest County Patawatomi
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe
Lac du Flambeau Tribe
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Oneida Tribe
Red Cliff Tribe
Sokaogon Chippewa Tribe
St. Croix Tribe
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe
Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe

Wyoming
Arapahoe Tribe
Shoshone Tribe

Appendix C
State Legislators of Native American Indian Heritage*
1994

Alaska Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Main Telephone: (907) 465-2111

Senator Albert P. Adams
333 Front Street, P.O. Box 333
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0333

Senator George G. Jacko, Jr.
716 West Fourth, #520
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
119 North Cushman, #209
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Senator Fred Zharoff
112 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615

Representative Richard Foster
P.O. Box 1630
Nome, AK 99762-1030

Representative Lyman Hoffman
P.O. Box 886
Bethel, AK 99559

Representative Jerry Mackie
P.O. Box 795
Craig, AK 99921

Representative Irene Kay Nicholia
State Capitol, #606 Ct
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Arizona Legislature
State Capitol
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Senate Telephone (602) 542-3559
House Telephone (602) 542-4221

Senator James Henderson, Jr.
P.O. Box 419
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Representative Benjamin Hanley
P.O. Box 247
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Representative Jack C. Jackson
P.O. Box 4
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Georgia Legislature
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Atlanta, GA 30334
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Representative June Hegstrom
3291 Church Street
Scottdale, GA 30079

Maine Legislature
State House
Augusta, ME 04333
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Representative Douglas J. Ahearne
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Madawaska, ME 04756

Penobscot Tribal Representative
Priscilla Attean
P.O. Box 139
Old Town, ME 04468

Passamaquoddy Tribal Representative
Madonna Soctomah
P.O. Box 474
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Princeton, ME 04668

**Tribal affiliation has not been confirmed. List may be incomplete.*

Minnesota Legislature
State Office Building
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Information Telephone (612) 296-6013

Senator Harold "Skip" Finn
P.O. Box 955
Cass Lake, MN 56633

Montana Legislature
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620
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Representative Bob Gervais
P.O. Box 1810
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Representative Angela Russell
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Representative Jay Stovall
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Representative James Roger Madalena
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Representative Leo Watchman, Jr.
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Senator Enoch Kelly Haney
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Mission, SD 57555

Representative Richard E. Hagen
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Pine Ridge, SD 57770-0003

Representative Ron J. Volesky
592 Dakota South
Huron, SD 57350-2858

Appendix D
Native American Population by State
(1990 census)

Alabama	16,506	Montana	47,679
Alaska	85,698	Nebraska	12,410
Arizona	203,527	Nevada	19,637
Arkansas	12,773	New Hampshire	2,134
California	242,164	New Jersey	14,970
Colorado	27,776	New Mexico	134,355
Connecticut	6,654	New York	62,651
Delaware	2,019	North Carolina	80,155
Dist. of Columbia	1,466	North Dakota	25,917
Florida	36,335	Ohio	20,358
Georgia	13,348	Oklahoma	252,420
Hawaii	5,099	Oregon	38,496
Idaho	13,780	Pennsylvania	14,733
Illinois	21,836	Rhode Island	4,071
Indiana	12,720	South Carolina	8,246
Iowa	7,349	South Dakota	50,575
Kansas	21,965	Tennessee	10,039
Kentucky	5,998	Texas	10,039
Louisiana	18,591	Utah	24,293
Maine	5,998	Vermont	1,696
Maryland	12,972	Virginia	15,282
Massachusetts	12,241	Washington	81,483
Michigan	55,638	West Virginia	2,458
Minnesota	49,909	Wisconsin	39,387
Mississippi	8,525	Wyoming	9,479